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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/998,092	11/30/2001	Wen-Yin Liu	MS1-933US	4350

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EXAMINER
TRUONG, CAM Y T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2162	

DATE MAILED: 04/21/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		09/998,092	LIU ET AL.
		Examiner	Art Unit	
		Cam Y T. Truong	2162	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>07 February 2006</u>.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-9, 24-32 and 46-54* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-9, 24-32, 46-54* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

        1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

        3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4|6|06

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Applicant has amended claims 1-9, 24-32 and 46-54 in the amendment filed on

2/7/2006. Claims 1-9, 24-32 and 46-54 are pending in this Office Action.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-9, 24-32 and 46-54 have been

considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant has argued that Barr does not teach the claimed limitations of

independent claims.

In response: As to claim 1, Barr teaches the claimed limitations:

"detecting input from a user" as the query is received from a user and a

document is selected by the user in response to the received query. The step receiving

indicates detecting user query. The user query is represented as user input (col. 7,

lines 5-10);

"analyzing at least a subset of the input" as when a user of an information

searching/retrieval system enters a search query, the query must be parsed (col. 2,

lines 20-25); "predicting desired access to one or more media files based on the

analysis" as based on the parsed query, a listing of stored documents relevant to the

query is provided to the user. The above information shows that the system accesses

to media files to retrieve relevance document for providing to the user. The documents

are stored in media files (col. 2, lines 20-25; col. 3, lines 60-67);

"retrieving information corresponding to one or more files from a media content

source" as based on the parsed query, a listing of stored documents relevant to the

query is provided to the user. The above information shows that the system accesses to media files to retrieve relevance documents for providing to the user. The documents are stored in media files corresponding to various publisher sources (col. 2, lines 20-25; col. 8, lines 63-65);

"presenting the information to a user for suggested access" as based on the parsed query, a listing of stored documents relevant to the query is provided to the user. The above information shows that the system accesses to media files to retrieve relevance documents for providing to the user. The documents are stored in media files corresponding to various publisher sources (col. 2, lines 20-25; col. 8, lines 63-65). "responsive to the detecting" as (col. 2, lines 20-25).

Barr does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "independent of whether the input is associated with an explicit query".

Liddy teaches the user input is associated with a query as (col. 28, lines25-27).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Liddy's teaching of the user input is associated with a query to Barr's system in order to offer the user the ability to interact with the system to confirm and refine the system's interpretation of the query content (col. 2, lines 44-50).

As to claim 24, Barr teaches the claimed limitation as discussed in claim 54,

Except Barr does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "independent of whether the user input is associated with an explicitly query; analyzing at least a subset of the user input in view of semantic text and user intention and preference patterns, the

semantic text comprising the at least a subset and previously collected text from a

personal media database customized for the user, the previously collected text being

semantically related to one or more previous multimedia accesses by the users".

Liddy teaches the system also provides the system's interpretation of which

terms in the query are deemed to be mandatory and solicits user input. One the user

has modified the system's interpretation of the query, the user invokes the matcher

which executed the query against the database. One the documents has retrieved and

placed in folders, the user is given an opportinuity to modify the retrieval and document

display criteria. The system provides techniques for generating sophisticated

representations of the contents of both queries and documents in a retrieval system by

using natural lingual to represent retrieval texts at the multiple levels e.g., semantic,

lexical and syntactic (col. 2, lines 35-45; col. 28, lines 15-30).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to apply Liddy's teaching of provides the system's interpretation of

which terms in the query are deemed to be mandatory and solicits user input. One the

user has modified the system's interpretation of the query, the user invokes the

matcher, which executed the query against the database. One the documents has

retrieved and placed in folders, the user is given an opportinuity to modify the retrieval

and document display criteria. The system provides techniques for generating

sophisticated representations of the contents of both queries and documents in a

retrieval system by using natural lingual to represent retrieval texts at the multiple levels

e.g., semantic, lexical and syntactic to Barr's system in order to offer the user the ability

to interact with the system to confirm and refine the system's interpretation of the query

content (col. 2, lines 44-50).

As to claim 54, Barr teaches the claimed limitations:

"detecting user input" as the query is received from a user and a document is selected

by the user in response to the received query. The step receiving indicates detecting

user query. The user query is represented as user input (col. 7, lines 5-10);

"responsive to detecting the user input" as when a user of an information

searching/retrieval system enters a search query, the query must be parsed (col. 2,

lines 20-25);

"analyzing the user input" as based on the parsed query, a listing of stored

documents relevant to the query is provided to the user. The above information shows

that the system accesses to media files to retrieve relevance document for providing to

the user. The documents are stored in media files (col. 2, lines 20-25; col. 3, lines 60-

67);

"predicting desired access to one or more media files based on the analysis" as

based on the parsed query, a listing of stored documents relevant to the query is

provided to the user. The above information shows that the system accesses to media

files to retrieve relevance document for providing to the user. The documents are stored

in media files (col. 2, lines 20-25; col. 3, lines 60-67);

"retrieving information corresponding to one or more media files from a media

content source" as based on the parsed query, a listing of stored documents relevant to

the query is provided to the user. The above information shows that the system

accesses to media files to retrieve relevance documents for providing to the user. The

documents are stored in media files corresponding to various publisher sources (col. 2,

lines 20-25; col. 8, lines 63-65);·

"presenting the information as a suggestion" as based on the parsed query, a

listing of stored documents relevant to the query is provided to the user. The above

information shows that the system accesses to media files to retrieve relevance

documents for providing to the user. The documents are stored in media files

corresponding to various publisher sources (col. 2, lines 20-25; col. 8, lines 63-65).

"responsive to the detecting" as (col. 2, lines 20-25).

Barr does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "independent of whether the

input is associated with an explicit query".

Liddy teaches the user input is associated with a query as (col. 28, lines25-27).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to apply Liddy's teaching of the user input is associated with a

query to Barr's system in order to offer the user the ability to interact with the system to

confirm and refine the system's interpretation of the query content (col. 2, lines 44-50).

For the above reason, Barr teaches the claimed invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4.   Claims 1, 2, 5, 24-25, 28, 46, 49 and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as

being anticipated by Liddy et al (or hereinafter "Liddy") (US 5963940).

As to claim 1, Liddy teaches the claimed limitations:

"detecting input from a user" as (col. 2, lines 48-63);

" responsive to the detecting and independent of whether the input is associated

with an explicit query" as (figs. 11&12; col. 2, lines 48-63);

"analyzing at least a subset of the input" as (col. 28, lines 10-40);

"predicting desired access to one or more media files based on the analysis" as

(col. 28, lines1-40);

"retrieving information corresponding to one or more files from a media content

source" as (col. 28, lines 30-40);

"presenting the information to a user for suggested access" as (col. 28,

lines 30-40)."

As to claims 2, 25, Liddy teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the input is text"

as (fig. 11).

As to claims 5, 28 and 49, Liddy teaches the claimed limitations:

"wherein analyzing the user input further comprises determining one or more keywords from text" as (col. 2, lines 48-63);

"evaluating the one or more keywords in view of semantic text and user intention and preference patterns, the semantic text comprising previously collected text from a personal media database customized to the user" as provides the system's interpretation of which terms in the query are deemed to be mandatory and solicits user input. One the user has modified the system's interpretation of the query, the user invokes the matcher which executed the query against the database. One the documents has retrieved and placed in folders, the user is given an opportinuity to modify the retrieval and document display criteria. The system provides techniques for generating sophisticated representations of the contents of both queries and documents in a retrieval system by using natural lingual to represent retrieval texts at the multiple levels e.g., semantic, lexical and syntactic (col. 2, lines 35-45; col. 28, lines 15-30).

As to claim 24, Liddy teaches the same claimed limitation as discussed in claim 54, except Liddy further teaches the claimed limitation "independent of whether the user input is associated with an explicitly query; analyzing at least a subset of the user input in view of semantic text and user intention and preference patterns, the semantic text comprising the at least a subset and previously collected text from a personal media database customized for the user, the previously collected text being semantically

related to one or more previous multimedia accesses by the users" as the system also

provides the system's interpretation of which terms in the query are deemed to be

mandatory and solicits user input. One the user has modified the system's

interpretation of the query, the user invokes the matcher which executed the query

against the database. One the documents has retrieved and placed in folders, the user

is given an opportinuity to modify the retrieval and document display criteria. The

system provides techniques for generating sophisticated representations of the contents

of both queries and documents in a retrieval system by using natural lingual to

represent retrieval texts at the multiple levels e.g., semantic, lexical and syntactic (col.

2, lines 35-45; col. 28, lines 15-30).

As to claim 54, Liddy teaches the claimed limitations:

"detecting user input" as (col. 2, lines 48-63);

"responsive to detecting the user input and independent of whether the input is

associated with an explicitly query" (figs. 11&12, col. 2, lines48-63; col. 28, lines 10-40);

"analyzing the user input" as (col. 28, lines 10-40);

"predicting desired access to one or more media files based on the analysis" as

(col. 28, lines 3-40);

"retrieving information corresponding to one or more media files from a media

content source" (col. 28, lines 30-40);

"presenting the information as a suggestion" as (col. 28, lines 30-40).

As to claim 46, Liddy teaches the same claimed limitation subject matter in claim

24, except Barr teaches the claimed limitation "a processor, a memory coupled to the

processor, the memory comprising computer executable instructions, the processor

being configured to fetch and execute the computer-executable instructions for" as (figs.

1&2, col. 5, lines 20-45).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art
> are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to
> a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be
> negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   Claims 3, 26 and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Liddy in view of Talati (US 5999942).

As to claims 3, 26 and 47, Barr does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation

"wherein the user input is text in a word processor document or in an e-mail". Talati

teaches A user types in the query "switch to word processor and update the

Appage.TM. page "word.veb"", APCS 13 switches to the Word Processor application,

selects action update and loads the Appage.TM. page for the document word.web into

the word processor attribute window (col. 15, lines 50-55).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to apply Talati's teaching of a user types in the query "switch

to word processor and update the Appage.TM. page "word.veb"", APCS 13 switches

to the Word Processor application, selects action update and loads the Appage.TM.

page for the document word.web into the word processor attribute window to Liddy's

system in order to filter viruses or restrict documents containing offensive material by

modifying activation actions within the EBCS without modifying Microsoft's Internet

Browser.

7.   Claims 4, 27, 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Liddy in view of Balabanovic (6895552)

As to claims 4, 27 and 48, Liddy does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation

"wherein the information further comprises suggested media content items, the method

further comprising; detecting user interest in an item of the suggested media items" as

(fig. 11).

Liddy does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "responsive to detecting the

user interest, displaying a high-level feature corresponding to the item, the high-level

feature being stored in a database customized to the user". Balabanovic teaches

method and apparatus for generating and displaying a visual summarization of a

document is described. In one embodiment, a technique described herein extracts

visual features from the document and ranks multiple pages of a document based upon

at least one or more visual features of the page. The pages may be presented on a

graphical user interface (GUI) to a user with features being displayed that are ranked

higher (col. 2,lines 1-6).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Balabanovic's teaching of displaying ranked higher features of page to Liddy's system in order to o represent documents or other items such that information about a document or item is easily relayed to and understandable by a user.

8.   Claims 6-7, 29-30, and 50-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liddy in view of Li (US 6480843).

As to claims 6, 29 and 50, Liddy does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "wherein analyzing the user input further comprise evaluating the user input based on lexical features". Li teaches the query is expanded by replacing the query words by thereof corresponding higher-level semantic concept and syntactically relationship. To support query expansion, indices of words related by lexical semantics and syntactical relationships, such as co-occurrence, need to be maintained. The indices for related words by lexical semantics can be constructed as a hierarchical structure (col. 7, lines 20-25; col. 2, lines 10-15).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Li's teaching of the query is expanded by replacing the query words by thereof corresponding higher level semantic concept and syntactically relationship. To support query expansion, indices of words related by lexical semantics and syntactical relationships, such as co-occurrence, need to be maintained. The indices for related words by lexical semantics can be constructed as a hierarchical

structure to Liddy's system in order to prevent mismatch in information retrieval occurs because people often use different words to describe concepts in their queries than authors use to describe the same concepts in their documents.

As to claims 7, 30 and 51, Liddy does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "wherein analyzing the user input further comprises evaluating the user input based on syntactical features". Li teaches the query is expanded by replacing the query words by corresponding higher-level semantic concept and syntactically relationship. To support query expansion, indices of words related by lexical semantics and syntactical relationships, such as co-occurrence, need to be maintained. The indices for related words by lexical semantics can be constructed as a hierarchical structure (col. 7, lines 20-25; col. 2, lines 10-15).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Li's teaching of the query is expanded by replacing the query words by corresponding higher level semantic concept and syntactically relationship. To support query expansion, indices of words related by lexical semantics and syntactical relationships, such as co-occurrence, need to be maintained. The indices for related words by lexical semantics can be constructed as a hierarchical structure to Liddy's system in order to prevent mismatch in information retrieval occurs because people often use different words to describe concepts in their queries than authors use to describe the same concepts in their documents.

9.   Claims 8, 31 and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Liddy in view of Conrad (US 5682539).

As to claims 8, 31 and 52, Liddy does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation

"wherein analyzing the user input further comprises evaluating the user input based on

at least a partially instantiated sentences pattern". Conrad teaches user input sentence

is received and a pattern is generated from the words of the input sentence. An

algorithm stored in the computer is applied to select which one of the number of general

meaning nodes is intended by the user by comparing the input sentence pattern to the

typical sentence patterns (Abstract).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to apply Conrad's teaching of user input sentence is received

and a pattern is generated from the words of the input sentence. An algorithm stored in

the computer is applied to select which one of the number of general meaning nodes is

intended by the user by comparing the input sentence pattern to the typical sentence

patterns to Liddy's system in order to retrieve the most relevance document

corresponding to user's query based on sentence patterns.

10.   Claims 9, 32 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Liddy in view of Chong (US 6366908)

As to claims 9, 32 and 53 Liddy does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation

"identifying media content use patterns, and wherein analyzing the user input further

comprises evaluating the user input based on the media content use patterns, wherein

the suggested access is an insert or attach media content operation".

Chong teaches keyfact-based retrieval method, which extracts precise keyfact patterns

included in a natural query of a user using the natural language processing techniques

and retrieves documents similar to the query in the keyfact-based index file, is provided

(col. 2, lines 15-20).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to apply Chong's teaching of keyfact-based retrieval method,

which extracts precise keyfact patterns included in a natural query of a user using the

natural language processing techniques and retrieves documents similar to the query in

the keyfact-based index file, is provided to Liddy's system in order to retrieve the most

relevance document corresponding to user's query based on sentence patterns.

11.   Claims 1, 2, 5, 24-25, 28, 46, 49 and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as

being unpatentable over Barr et al (or hereinafter "Barr") (US 5873076) in view of Liddy

et al (or hereinafter "Liddy") (US 5963940).

As to claim 1, Barr teaches the claimed limitations:

"detecting input from a user" as the query is received from a user and a

document is selected by the user in response to the received query. The step receiving

indicates detecting user query. The user query is represented as user input (col. 7,

lines 5-10);

"analyzing at least a subset of the input" as when a user of an information

searching/retrieval system enters a search query, the query must be parsed (col. 2,

lines 20-25); "predicting desired access to one or more media files based on the

analysis" as based on the parsed query, a listing of stored documents relevant to the

query is provided to the user. The above information shows that the system accesses

to media files to retrieve relevance document for providing to the user. The documents

are stored in media files (col. 2, lines 20-25; col. 3, lines 60-67);

"retrieving information corresponding to one or more files from a media content

source" as based on the parsed query, a listing of stored documents relevant to the

query is provided to the user. The above information shows that the system accesses

to media files to retrieve relevance documents for providing to the user. The documents

are stored in media files corresponding to various publisher sources (col. 2, lines 20-25;

col. 8, lines 63-65);

"presenting the information to a user for suggested access" as based on the

parsed query, a listing of stored documents relevant to the query is provided to the user.

The above information shows that the system accesses to media files to retrieve

relevance documents for providing to the user. The documents are stored in media files

corresponding to various publisher sources (col. 2, lines 20-25; col. 8, lines 63-65).

"responsive to the detecting" as (col. 2, lines 20-25).

Barr does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "independent of whether the

input is associated with an explicit query".

Liddy teaches the user input is associated with a query as (col. 28, lines 25-27).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time
the invention was made to apply Liddy's teaching of the user input is associated with a
query to Barr's system in order to offer the user the ability to interact with the system to
confirm and refine the system's interpretation of the query content (col. 2, lines 44-50).

As to claims 2, 25, Barr teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the input is text"
as (fig. 4A).

As to claims 5, 28 and 49, Barr teaches the claimed limitation "wherein analyzing
the user input further comprises determining one or more keywords from text" as (fig.
4A).

Barr does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "evaluating the one or more
keywords in view of semantic text and user intention and preference patterns, the
semantic text comprising previously collected text from a personal media database
customized to the user".

Liddy teaches the system also provides the system's interpretation of which
terms in the query are deemed to be mandatory and solicits user input. One the user
has modified the system's interpretation of the query, the user invokes the matcher
which executed the query against the database. One the documents has retrieved and
placed in folders, the user is given an opportunity to modify the retrieval and document
display criteria. The system provides techniques for generating sophisticated
representations of the contents of both queries and documents in a retrieval system by

using natural lingual to represent retrieval texts at the multiple levels e.g., semantic,

lexical and syntactic (col. 2, lines 35-45; col. 28, lines 15-30).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to apply Liddy's teaching of provides the system's interpretation of

which terms in the query are deemed to be mandatory and solicits user input. One the

user has modified the system's interpretation of the query, the user invokes the matcher

which executed the query against the database. One the documents has retrieved and

placed in folders, the user is given an opportinuity to modify the retrieval and document

display criteria. The system provides techniques for generating sophisticated

representations of the contents of both queries and documents in a retrieval system by

using natural lingual to represent retrieval texts at the multiple levels e.g., semantic,

lexical and syntactic to Barr's system in order to offer the user the ability to interact with

the system to confirm and refine the system's interpretation of the query content (col. 2,

lines 44-50).

As to claim 24, Barr teaches the claimed limitation as discussed in claim 54,

Except Barr does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "independent of

whether the user input is associated with an explicitly query; analyzing at least a subset

of the user input in view of semantic text and user intention and preference patterns, the

semantic text comprising the at least a subset and previously collected text from a

personal media database customized for the user, the previously collected text being

semantically related to one or more previous multimedia accesses by the users".

Liddy teaches the system also provides the system's interpretation of which terms in the query are deemed to be mandatory and solicits user input. One the user has modified the system's interpretation of the query, the user invokes the matcher which executed the query against the database. One the documents has retrieved and placed in folders, the user is given an opportinuity to modify the retrieval and document display criteria. The system provides techniques for generating sophisticated representations of the contents of both queries and documents in a retrieval system by using natural lingual to represent retrieval texts at the multiple levels e.g., semantic, lexical and syntactic (col. 2, lines 35-45; col. 28, lines 15-30).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Liddy's teaching of provides the system's interpretation of which terms in the query are deemed to be mandatory and solicits user input. One the user has modified the system's interpretation of the query, the user invokes the matcher which executed the query against the database. One the documents has retrieved and placed in folders, the user is given an opportinuity to modify the retrieval and document display criteria. The system provides techniques for generating sophisticated representations of the contents of both queries and documents in a retrieval system by using natural lingual to represent retrieval texts at the multiple levels e.g., semantic, lexical and syntactic to Barr's system in order to offer the user the ability to interact with the system to confirm and refine the system's interpretation of the query content (col. 2, lines 44-50).

As to claim 54, Barr teaches the claimed limitations:

"detecting user input" as the query is received from a user and a document is selected

by the user in response to the received query. The step receiving indicates detecting

user query. The user query is represented as user input (col. 7, lines 5-10);

"responsive to detecting the user input" as when a user of an information

searching/retrieval system enters a search query, the query must be parsed (col. 2,

lines 20-25);

"analyzing the user input" as based on the parsed query, a listing of stored

documents relevant to the query is provided to the user. The above information shows

that the system accesses to media files to retrieve relevance document for providing to

the user. The documents are stored in media files (col. 2, lines 20-25; col. 3, lines 60-

67);

"predicting desired access to one or more media files based on the analysis" as

based on the parsed query, a listing of stored documents relevant to the query is

provided to the user. The above information shows that the system accesses to media

files to retrieve relevance document for providing to the user. The documents are stored

in media files (col. 2, lines 20-25; col. 3, lines 60-67);

"retrieving information corresponding to one or more media files from a media

content source" as based on the parsed query, a listing of stored documents relevant to

the query is provided to the user. The above information shows that the system

accesses to media files to retrieve relevance documents for providing to the user. The

documents are stored in media files corresponding to various publisher sources (col. 2,

lines 20-25; col. 8, lines 63-65);

"presenting the information as a suggestion" as based on the parsed query, a

listing of stored documents relevant to the query is provided to the user. The above

information shows that the system accesses to media files to retrieve relevance

documents for providing to the user. The documents are stored in media files

corresponding to various publisher sources (col. 2, lines 20-25; col. 8, lines 63-65).

"responsive to the detecting" as (col. 2, lines 20-25).

Barr does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "independent of whether the

input is associated with an explicit query".

Liddy teaches the user input is associated with a query as (col. 28, lines25-27).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to apply Liddy's teaching of the user input is associated with a

query to Barr's system in order to offer the user the ability to interact with the system to

confirm and refine the system's interpretation of the query content (col. 2, lines 44-50).

As to claim 46, Barr teaches the same claimed limitation subject matter in claim

24, except Barr teaches the claimed limitation "a processor, a memory coupled to the

processor, the memory comprising computer executable instructions, the processor

being configured to fetch and execute the computer-executable instructions for" as (fig.

2, col. 7, lines 5-10; col. 2, lines 20-25).

12.   Claims 3, 26 and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Barr in view of Talati (US 5999942).

As to claims 3, 26 and 47, Barr does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation

"wherein the user input is text in a word processor document or in an e-mail". Talati

teaches A user types in the query "switch to word processor and update the

Appage.TM. page "word.veb"", APCS 13 switches to the Word Processor application,

selects action update and loads the Appage.TM. page for the document word.web into

the word processor attribute window (col. 15, lines 50-55).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to apply Talati's teaching of a user types in the query "switch

to word processor and update the Appage.TM. page "word.veb"", APCS 13 switches

to the Word Processor application, selects action update and loads the Appage.TM.

page for the document word.web into the word processor attribute window to Barr's

system in order to filter viruses or restrict documents containing offensive material by

modifying activation actions within the EBCS without modifying Microsoft's Internet

Browser.

13.   Claims 4, 27, 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Barr in view of Balabanovic (6895552)

As to claims 4, 27 and 48, Barr does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "wherein the information further comprises suggested media content items, the method further comprising; detecting user interest in an item of the suggested media items" as displaying a list of documents as suggested media content items and user selects a document of displayed documents, displaying the selected documents based user's selecting that indicates the step detecting user interest in a document of suggested documents (fig. 4).

Barr does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "responsive to detecting the user interest, displaying a high-level feature corresponding to the item, the high-level feature being stored in a database customized to the user". Balabanovic teaches method and apparatus for generating and displaying a visual summarization of a document is described. In one embodiment, a technique described herein extracts visual features from the document and ranks multiple pages of a document based upon at least one or more visual features of the page. The pages may be presented on a graphical user interface (GUI) to a user with features being displayed that are ranked higher (col. 2,lines 1-6).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Balabanovic's teaching of displaying ranked higher features of page to Barr's system in order to o represent documents or other items such that information about a document or item is easily relayed to and understandable by a user.

14.   Claims 6-7, 29-30, and 50-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Barr in view of Li (US 6480843).

As to claims 6, 29 and 50, Barr does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation

"wherein analyzing the user input further comprise evaluating the user input based on

lexical features". Li teaches the query is expanded by replacing the query words by

thereof corresponding higher-level semantic concept and syntactically relationship. To

support query expansion, indices of words related by lexical semantics and syntactical

relationships, such as co-occurrence, need to be maintained. The indices for related

words by lexical semantics can be constructed as a hierarchical structure (col. 7, lines

20-25; col. 2, lines 10-15).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to apply Li's teaching of the query is expanded by replacing the

query words by thereof corresponding higher level semantic concept and syntactically

relationship. To support query expansion, indices of words related by lexical semantics

and syntactical relationships, such as co-occurrence, need to be maintained. The

indices for related words by lexical semantics can be constructed as a hierarchical

structure to Barr's system in order to prevent mismatch in information retrieval occurs

because people often use different words to describe concepts in their queries than

authors use to describe the same concepts in their documents.

As to claims 7, 30 and 51, Barr does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation

"wherein analyzing the user input further comprises evaluating the user input based on

syntactical features". Li teaches the query is expanded by replacing the query words by corresponding higher-level semantic concept and syntactically relationship. To support query expansion, indices of words related by lexical semantics and syntactical relationships, such as co-occurrence, need to be maintained. The indices for related words by lexical semantics can be constructed as a hierarchical structure (col. 7, lines 20-25; col. 2, lines 10-15).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Li's teaching of the query is expanded by replacing the query words by corresponding higher level semantic concept and syntactically relationship. To support query expansion, indices of words related by lexical semantics and syntactical relationships, such as co-occurrence, need to be maintained. The indices for related words by lexical semantics can be constructed as a hierarchical structure to Barr's system in order to prevent mismatch in information retrieval occurs because people often use different words to describe concepts in their queries than authors use to describe the same concepts in their documents.

15.   Claims 8, 31 and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barr in view of Conrad (US 5682539).

As to claims 8, 31 and 52, Barr does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "wherein analyzing the user input further comprises evaluating the user input based on at least a partially instantiated sentences pattern". Conrad teaches user input sentence is received and a pattern is generated from the words of the input sentence. An

algorithm stored in the computer is applied to select which one of the number of general

meaning nodes is intended by the user by comparing the input sentence pattern to the

typical sentence patterns (Abstract).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to apply Conrad's teaching of user input sentence is received

and a pattern is generated from the words of the input sentence. An algorithm stored in

the computer is applied to select which one of the number of general meaning nodes is

intended by the user by comparing the input sentence pattern to the typical sentence

patterns to Barr's system in order to retrieve the most relevance document

corresponding to user's query based on sentence patterns.

16.   Claims 9, 32 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Barr in view of Chong (US 6366908)

As to claims 9, 32 and 53 Barr does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation

"identifying media content use patterns, and wherein analyzing the user input further

comprises evaluating the user input based on the media content use patterns, wherein

the suggested access is an insert or attach media content operation".

Chong teaches keyfact-based retrieval method, which extracts precise keyfact patterns

included in a natural query of a user using the natural language processing techniques

and retrieves documents similar to the query in the keyfact-based index file, is provided

(col. 2, lines 15-20).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to apply Chong's teaching of keyfact-based retrieval method,

which extracts precise keyfact patterns included in a natural query of a user using the

natural language processing techniques and retrieves documents similar to the query in

the keyfact-based index file, is provided to Barr's system in order to retrieve the most

relevance document corresponding to user's query based on sentence patterns.

Conclusion

17.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Contact Information

18.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Cam Y T. Truong whose telephone number is (571)

272-4042. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Firday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

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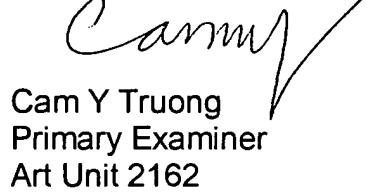
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